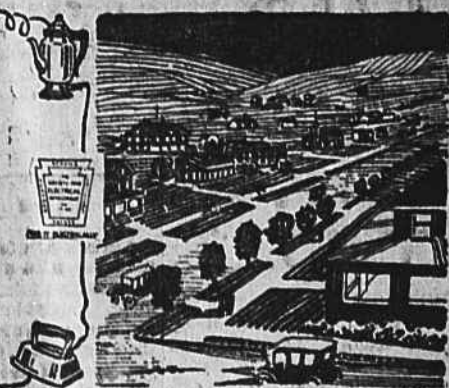


Electrify Clarksburg



ENGINEER STUART HAS VERY UNUSUAL DREAM

Electric Power Everywhere Out of Commission, and Then He Makes Up.

T. K. Stuart, an electrical engineer who has built many new power plants in China, is back home again after a two years' study in the Orient. He is entertaining his associates at the Society for Electrical Development with the story of an unusual experience while enroute to New York.

"I had been thoroughly worn out for a week," said Mr. Stuart, in recounting his experience, "and you may be sure I welcomed indeed the peace of mind and comfort of the Pullman which would bring me directly into New York. At the first opportunity I am dressed and turned into the waiting berth.

"Apparently it was the stopping of the train that brought me into a sort of consciousness. I consulted my watch. Seven o'clock! Surely we must be near New York! I dressed hurriedly and called the porter. In answer to my inquiry as to our location he said:

"Just below Albany, sir. We are several hours late. The block system has not been working and we have been running slow. I don't know what time we will reach New York."

"I finished dressing and went forward seeking information as to the cause of the trouble. No one seemed to know. The passengers—most of whom were New Yorkers—were losing their patience and saying hard things of the company.

"Finally after several hours of slow running the train came to a stop at the end of a long station, where the steam locomotive was to be exchanged for one driven by electricity.

"I rapidly made my way to the telegraph office where I met a crowd of angry men and women passengers waving telegrams in the face of the operator.

"There is absolutely no use, gentlemen," he said, as he waved them aside. "There is not a single line working either way. We have been unable to send a message since midnight and we cannot locate the trouble. No one seems to know. We are simply out of business and there seems to be no way of repairing the defect. We went out of business about the same time the block system failed to work."

"I lingered after the others had drifted away. 'Are all your lines dead?' I asked, interested in the technical side.

"Dearest things you ever saw," replied the operator. "Come in and see for yourself."

"I accepted the invitation and tried the several instruments. The operator was right. Everything was dead—absolutely no juice anywhere. What could be the trouble? I had never heard of such a thing before.

"I walked out into the train yards. Here all was in confusion. Standing on the various tracks were numerous electric locomotives deserted by their crews. A few were being towed by old time puffing steam engines. Noting the huge power house and sub-station were just beyond, I hurried across the track to investigate. The long lines of rotary converters stood still and silent. Outside, the station looked dark and dingy without the customary rays of bright electric lights.

"In reply to my inquiry the operator said: 'She just won't pick up and generate. We have done everything we could think of. We even hooked a storage battery to the fields—nothing doing since midnight.

"Realizing there was little chance of starting for New York, I turned my steps in the direction of the station lunch room. After a refreshing meal I returned to the train. My companion of the opposite berth met me on the platform and said:

"I have been talking to the railroad people and they inform me there is no chance of the trains going ahead under the present conditions. They are going to pull them with steam locomotives; but with the failure of the block system they will have to crawl along and the switches being electrically operated, are almost impossible to be handled. There is a big garage up the street and I am going to hire an automobile to carry me to New York. Why not join me?"

"At the garage all was in confusion. Chauffeurs were working like trojans trying to start machines, but without success. Same trouble here as elsewhere. No current, no spark; consequently, no ignition and no combustion.

"Leaving the garage I made my way toward the river wondering how I could reach New York. I marvelled. Everything electrical had failed. Then I reached the end of the pier. I saw a good sized yacht riding at anchor. Just as I was about to leave, a man—apparently the owner, appeared. Made bold by the emergency, I explained my plight and was greatly relieved when

he graciously extended an invitation to take me to the city.

"New York was a weird sight. The White Way and its tributaries were a memory. The city was a dingy forest of high shadow casting buildings. With difficulty I made my way to the grill of my favorite hotel. Here I found an old acquaintance, a prominent professor, who was the center of an unusually interested group. Interrupting the conversation only long enough to exchange greetings, I joined the group of listeners.

"From such observations as we have been able to make during the day," the professor was saying, "the sun seems covered with several unusual spots of a peculiar density. This accounts for the unusual blaze you have all noted during the day. This also, is in some unaccountable way, responsible for the fact that the phenomena of magnetism has entirely disappeared. All iron, steel, etc., have entirely lost their magnetic quality. With no magnetism, there is no electricity, that is, in practical working form. Why? No one knows. For the present we have lost the art and must go back to the methods used before we had it."

"Just then," continued Mr. Stuart, "I felt a rough hand on my shoulder, as I turned the Pullman porter's familiar voice shouted in my ear: 'Sorry to disturb you sir, but we are near New York. Just passing Kingsbridge. Right on time to the minute.'

"And I turned my gaze out of the curtained window and wondered why that bright morning sun was entirely free from spots."

"Joke"

Of a Nebraska Barber Results in the Mutilation of a Man's Face.

SEWARD, Neb., Jan. 29.—Van C. Slonecker has gone to the home of relatives at Staplehurst, Neb., with his face mutilated as the result of a practical joke which was too practical.

A barber named Bennett, employed in Morgan's shop here, had acquired a "trick razor" made of rubber, which closely resembled a genuine razor. When a man came into the shop Bennett would start an argument in a joking way and suddenly flourish the razor and slash at the man. Much hilarity resulted until the other evening

Electrical Flats Are Now Built

Electric Refrigerators and Ranges in the Equipment of New Apartments.

Modern apartment houses, which depend entirely on electricity for cooking, are now being built. In each of the ninety-five apartments in Carlton Court, Buffalo, N. Y., the owner has installed an electric range for the tenants.

Each apartment is further equipped with an electrically operated refrigerator, so that electric service includes heat, cooking and refrigeration, as well as light.

To anyone familiar with apartment life, it is pleasant to think that this equipment dispenses with the necessity of placing the family food in the refrigerator with ice that has been delivered in the dumbwaiter that is daily used for handling the garbage can.

THOUGHTFUL

Is the Analysis of Electrical Rates by a Public Service Commission.

A public service commissioner of a western state said recently:

"There are people who are rather prone to criticize central stations for their rates. It is well to remember that in many instances, where the lines cover large areas, the company delivers to the customer's meters and is, therefore, able to charge for only about two-thirds of the current produced. The difference represents energy lost in the conductors.

"To this expense must be added the large cost of line extension, service lines and meters with the heavy cost of keeping them up and of reading meters and billing consumers."

when Van Slonecker, a young musician who has been playing in a moving picture house and giving lessons, appeared at the barber shop.

The "joke" was started on him and worked according to schedule until time for the climax, when Bennett picked up a genuine razor by mistake and cut a deep gash which extended from Slonecker's left eye, across his cheek and almost to the nose. Six stitches were required to close the wound.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF LORD KELVIN ARE REVIEWED

Problems of Submarine Telegraphy Solved by This Noted Englishman.

One of the most important figures in the world of electric invention is Lord Kelvin, English physicist and philosopher. He solved almost all the problems of submarine telegraphy. Not very many people are familiar with the history of this remarkable man, who died at his residence, Northallerton, Scotland, on December 17, 1907.

Unlike many men of monumental intellect and creative force, Lord Kelvin's life story lacks romantic atmosphere. He was born William Thomson, June 26, 1824, at Belfast, Ireland, the second son of James Thomson, a teacher of mathematics in the Royal Academical Institution. From the very cradle William was under the profound influence of the classics. In 1832 James Thomson, the parent, migrated with his family to Glasgow to accept the chair of mathematics in the university. At the age of 10 William Thomson, the son, matriculated in Glasgow University, and when he was 22 years old he accepted the chair of natural philosophy in his university. This he held for fifty-three years, attaining universal recognition as the greatest physicist of his time.

Two years before he had entered Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took many high honors, but where his thirst for research work could not be appeased because of the few facilities for the study of experimental science. Thomson went to Paris, where he studied for a year in the laboratories of Regnault.

Since 1854 Lord Kelvin was most prominent among telegraphists. His remarkable researches gave to the world the recorder, the stranded form of conductors and many other important parts of submarine telegraphy led to the production in rapid succession of instruments for the measuring of electricity.

Current from the ten-thousandth of an ampere to 10,000 amperes and pressure from the fraction of a volt to 100,000 volts are measured by his instruments.

When electric lighting came Lord Kelvin's fertile brain evolved a new set of instruments for the electrical engineer. There is no quantity of electricity which his instruments are not called upon to measure. They are used in every power house and by electrical engineers every day.

Lord Kelvin ranks with the big men who have done big things to broaden the fields for the use of electrical energy. It has been said that his wonderful personality and the kindly encouragement he gave to students and others who came in contact with him have done more for the progress of physical discovery during the nineteenth century than the efforts of any other man.

Extreme modesty, amounting to almost diffidence, was combined with the utmost kindness in Lord Kelvin's bearing to the most humble student.

It is impossible more than briefly to sketch his life in this limited space for one day he would be working out the mathematics of a profound problem, and next he would be designing an electric meter or dynamo and, later still, he would be working over the mariner's compass, which he completely reconstructed. His deep sea sounding apparatus is second only to the compass in value of the sailor.

In acknowledgement of his services to trans-Atlantic telegraph Thomson was knighted in 1886, and in 1892, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Kelvin, baron of Largs. During his life many thousands of degrees and honors were bestowed upon him for his inventions and his additions to electrical science.

A remarkable demonstration in honor of Lord Kelvin was held at Glasgow University in 1896, the jubilee of his professorship. More than 2,500 scientists and members of the nobility gathered to honor the distinguished man. One of the features of the three day celebration was a message sent through San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Florida and Washington. I was received by Lord Kelvin seven and a half minutes after being dispatched, having traveled more than 20,000 miles and twice crossing the Atlantic ocean during the interval.

It is said that Lord Kelvin published more than 300 papers bearing upon nearly every branch of physical science. His life of unwearied industry did not cease when he resigned his chair. He continued until his death to take part in the proceedings of many learned scientific societies.

CIGAR TRADE

Between the Philippines and the United States is Growing Rapidly Now.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) MANILLA, P. I., Jan. 29.—The cigar trade between the Philippines and the United States is growing rapidly. A comparative statement issued by the collector of internal revenue for the periods of January to November, 1914, and 1915, shows an increase in exportations to American consumers of 5,068,499 cigars. During these months

COMPANIES MUST TELL NET INCOME TO TAX COLLECTOR

Special Excise Tax Blanks Are Sent Out by the State Tax Commissioner.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Seven thousand copies of the law and instructions relative to the special excise tax on the net incomes of corporations, as provided for at the last session of the legislature, were sent out today by the state tax commissioner to the corporations of the state. With this document blanks were enclosed on which the corporations are required to make return by March 1, on their annual net incomes.

of 1914 the total shipments amounted to 47,972,050 and in 1915 to 52,980,649.

February was the month of largest increase when 9,120,487 cigars were shipped as against 4,087,703 in 1914. January and March showed small advances. July and September increased about a million each, August, two million while October fell off over 3,500,000.

During the last two years United States forest officers have killed nearly 8,000 predatory animals, more than three-fourths of which were coyotes.

come. In the preface to the instructions in regard to making returns under the statute, it is pointed out that "in so far as the act relates to the time, manner in which and by whom returns are to be filed and the financial features of the returns, as applicable to the reporting corporations, and the duties of the state tax commissioner as to the assessment and collection of the tax according to the provisions of the act, it is mandatory, and provides no discretion to be exercised on the part either of the corporation making return or of the state tax commissioner as to such matters."

"Each corporation, etc., paying a tax under the excise tax law will be given a number which will in due time be communicated to it, which number should be treated as confidential information. Our reports to the state auditor of collections on account of the special excise tax will be reported, for example, with say, two corporations whose numbers are 897 and 1125, respectively.

"The tax is measured by the net income from all sources, arrived at by deducting certain items of expense, etc., from the gross amount of income received within the year from all sources."



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